THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE.

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INVARIABLY IN ADVANCE. Six months, 75 cents. No subscription for a less puried received.

SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT. MONEY sent us, otherwise than by registered letter, postal money order, or draft on New York, will be at the risk of the sender. AGENTS, We employ no agents. THE NATIONAL TREATER has many volunteer canvassers, and they are generally honest and faithful; but persons who coulde their subscriptions to them must be their own judges of their responsibility. The paper will be sent

ADDRESSES, TENEWALS, ETC.-Addrosses will be changed as often as desired but each subscriber should in every case give the old as well as new address. In renewing subscribers should be careful to send us the label on the last paper received, and specify any corrections or changes they desire made in

CORRESPONDENCE, - Correspondence is solicited from every section in regard to Grand rienlarral, Industrial and Mousehold matters, and letters to the Editor will always receive prompt attention. Write on ONE SIDE of the paper only. We do not return communication or manuscripts unless they are accompanied by a request to that effect and the necessary postage, and under no circumstances guarantee their publication at any special date.

> THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE, Washington, D. C.

WASHINGTON, D. C., MAY 21, 1891.

GET UP CLUBS.

THREE MONTHS FOR 25 CENTS.

10 Copies for \$2.50, and an Extra One Free to Getter-Up of Club.

They must bestir themselves to meet the tion that, during July and August, thouonslanghts of their enemies with arguments and presentations of the truth. It is imperatively necessary that they put into the hands of those who are likely to be influenced by the pension-haters lies literature which will meet these misrepresentations with truthful statements, and correct pre- they must have been stolen by John H. sentations of the veterans' claims for justice. Many veterans recognize this, and appeal to us for plans by which THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE can be given a vastly wider circulation, and everywhere oppose its antidote to the pension-haters' venom.

We have therefore decided to send the

Three Months for 25 Cts. to all names sent in to us before June 1. We will give an extra copy free to every one

who gets up a club of 10 and sends \$2.50. This is a chance, comrades. Everybody is willing to give so small a sum as 25 cents for so good a paper as THE NATIONAL TESHUNE for three months. That period will cover the publication of our great series of articles on Christian Work by the leading men in the great churches of the counand the proces dings of the National Eucampment to be held in Detroit in August. Euch the sub-uription price.

Besides, Lieut, T. Dix Bolles's vividly interesting accounts of Adventures and Experiences in Distant Lands, written especially for THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE, will run that period. These are the most fascinating stories of travel and adventure appearing in any publication, and will be eagerly read by

There will be the usual array of military and other articles of unusual merit, which appear only in THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE, Bod cannot be found in any other paper.

Now, comrades, see that all your friends and neighbors subscribe for the paper. It will be butle or no trouble for each one of you to get us up a big club at that low price, and we rely upon you to make the effort. Let us have the paper going into every household, to omuse and instruct its inmates and preach the Cause of Soldiers' Rights. THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE.

CARPENTER'S LETTERS.

Another Series of Travel Pictures.

BY FRANK G. CARPENTER.

We take pleasure in announcing to our readers that we have arranged with the well-known and popular correspondent, Mr. Frank G. Carpenter, for another series of his them free from the sulphates and chlorides, and travel letters, which proved such an attrac- equal in purity to the best water in the South. DESIGNATION OF THE PARTY OF THE to start on a journey to the Indian Territory and Mexico, and may go into other countries. He will, as usual, carefully study the conntries and their peoples, and will furnish THE NATIONAL TERRETE a series of letters | suppressio veri - a suppression of the truth.

he sees and icuros.

caused by the "Reform" candidate for Goværner being so indifferent about his citizenship, that he never took the trouble to examine whether he was really a citizen or not annil he wanted an office. It would certhinly seem that the glorious privilege of citizenship of this country ought to be valued higher than that,

A Conomiss which paid out a billion dollars to their rightful owners is ever so much better than a Congress which would lock up that amount in the Treasury to the detriment of business and the robbery of the Nation's creditors.

THE coinage of silver in Germany is fixed at 10 marks - \$2.50 - for each inhabitant and 20 marks legal tender limit. The same standard would put \$161,000,000 in circulation among our people, or fully three times as much as there is at present in circulation.

THE President's tour through the South has andoobtedly started there an era clearer thinking on National questions than has been known for a half century,

THE RATIONS AT ANDERSONVILLE.

One Dr. R. B. Stevenson, of Little River, Nova Scotia, whose ill-fame as one of the robel Surgeons at Andersonville was richly earned by his conduct toward the prisoners confined in that awful place, has written for the International Journal of Eurgery a reply to Prof. Roberts Bartholow's strictures upon the food in that prison in his "Materia Medica and Therapeuties," Dr. Stevenson

From official documents in the hands of the Chief Sufficient of the Confederate States Military Prison Hospitals at Andersonville we find that in the bospital department, which contained first and last, over one-half of all those confined there, the average daily ration received by the prisoner was 28 ounces of corn bread, or 20 ounces of either corn meal, flour, rice, or peas, and five ounces of bacon or 12 ounces of beef, with occasional issues of moasses, sweet potatoes, and an acid beer made from corn meal and sirup. It is evident that this amount and quality of food were quite sufficient to sustain life, especially when we take into consideration that the life of the prisoners was one of comparative idioness.

The Confederate soldier's daily ration in active service was one and one-third pounds of corn meal or flour, and six comees of bacon or 12 cances of Army, Sons of Veterans, Pension, Military, Ag- | beef, together with peas, rice, molasses, sweet

and there are thousands of readers of THE NATIONAL TEIBUNE who will corroborate our statement-that no such a ration was ever issued to the prisoners. All that they received in the stockade was a half-loaf of exceedingly coarse corn bread, which during the Summer months was contaminated by great numbers of the filthy flies which swarmed up from the vile swamp. Our remembrance is that, for months at a time, and during the entire period that the prison was fullest-say from June 1 to Sept. 7. 1864-there were no issues whatever of "flour, rice, or peas, with bacon or beef, molasses, sweet potatoes, and acid beer." Our recollection is that sweet potatoes were issned for a few days after our entrance into Andersonville (Feb. 24, 1:64), and then stopt altogether. On several occasions they issued a quart of peas to a "detachment"-This year must be spent in a "Campaign 90 men-but this soon stept, and also the sands of prisoners received no other rations | per cent. of the entire number captured. than mush made of coarse meal, which was frequently sour and filled with maggots by the time it was issued. If more rations were issued by the Confederate Commissary Winder and his gang. They certainly never reached the prisoners.

> Lieut.-Col. D. T. Chandler, of the rebel Inspector-General's Department, reporting from Andersonville, Aug. 5, 1864, said:

The sanitary condition of the prisoners is as wretched as it can be, the principal causes of mortality being sourcy and diarrhea. * * * Nothing scems to have been done, and little, if any, effort made to arrest it by procuring proper food. The ration is one-third pound of bacon and one and onefourth pound unbolted cornment, with fresh beef at rare intervals, and occasionally when to be obtained-very seldom-a small quantity of molasses is substituted for the meat ration. A little weak rinegar, unfit for use, has sometimes been issued. The arrangements for cooking and baking have been wholly inadequate, and though additions are now being completed, it will still be impossible to enok for the whole number of prisoners. Raw rations have to be assed to a very large proportion who are entirely unprovided with proper utensils, try. It will also cover the preparations for and being furnished so limited a supply of fuel, they are compelled to dig with their lands in the lithy marsh before mentioned, for roots, etc. No sonp or clothing has ever been issued. After inof these is worth more to the readers than quiring I am confident that by slight exertions, green corn and other anti-scorbatics could be obtained,

J. Crews Pelot, one of the rebel Surgeons at Andersonville, made a report as Medical Officer of the Day Sept. 5, 1864, in which he

The corn bread received from the bakery being made up without sifting, is wholly unlit for the use of the sick, and often (in the last 24 hours) upon examination the inner portion is found to be perfectly raw. The meat (best) received by the patients does not amount to over two ounces a day. * * * The corn bread cannot be eaten by many, for to do which a large majority are suffering,

Dr. Isaiah H. White, Chief Surgeon of the prison, and Dr. Stevenson's superior officer, reported Aug. 2, 1864;

The meal is issued unbolted, and when baked is eoarse and nawholesome. The margins of the stream passing through the stockade are low and boggy, and * * * the surface exposed to the sun produces a horrible

Col. A. W. Persons, who was for awhile commander of the post at Andersonville, testified at the Wirz trial:

The camp was a nuisance to all intents and purposes. The first reason was that the dead were puried so near the surface of the ground that it gave out an intolerable stench. A swarm of green flies spread like locusts over that section of the various causes, naturally concentrated there. That, with divers other causes, made it a terrible pulsance

Dr. Stevenson goes on to say ;

The waters at Andersonville were carefully analyzed by a competent elemist. He reported and was considered as healthy as any of the pine regions of the Gulf States.

This is a lie of the kind the lawyers call

written especially for this paperson what It was not what was naturally in the water \$1,000,000 a month into the pockets of our at Andersonville, but what was put into ALL the trouble in Nebraska has been it. All the water provided was from Sweetwater Creek, which, before its entrance into the stockade, passed through the camps of the rebel garrison, and was defiled and polluted there. Inside the stockade it flowed through the intolerably vile "swamp," which was polluted by the use of 30,000 men. And no matter about how "rolling and sandy" and "healthy" the land was in its natural state, in became the vilest and most poisonons spot in the world when 30,000 men were crowded on less than 20 acres during the blazing mouths of June, July and August,

> When W. S. Winder, son of the infamous John H. Winder, the chief fiend in all this informalism, was laying out Andersonville. he told another rebel officer, according to the latter's sworn testimony:

"I am going to build a pen here which will kill nore damined Yankees than can be destroyed at His plans were effectual. Several thousand

more Yankees died in Andersonville in the Summer of 1864 than were killed in Grant and Sherman's armies.

Aug. 18, 1864, R. W. Chilton, Inspector- "trekkers,"

General of the Southern Confederacy, reported to the rebel War Department:

The condition of the prison at Andersonville is a reproach to us as a Nation. Aug. 5, 1864, Col. D. T. Chandler, Assistant Inspector-General of the Southern Confed-

My duty requires me respectfully to recommend change in the officer in command of the post, Brig.-Gen. J. H. Winder, and the substitution in his place of some one who unites both energy and good judgment with some feeling of humanity and consideration for the welfare and comfort (so far as is consistent with their safe keeping) of the vast number of unfortunates placed under his control; some one who at least will not advocate deliberately and in cold blood the propriety of leaving them in their present condition until their number has been sufficiently reduced by death to make the present arrangement suffice for their commodation; who will not consider it a matter of self-laudation and boasting that he has never been inside of the stockade, a place the horrors of which it is difficult to describe, and which is a disgrace to civilization; the condition of which be might, by the exercise of a little energy and judgment, even with the limited means at his command,

have considerably improved. This is only a small portion of the documentary evidence from the archives of the late so-called Southern Confederacy which Whatever the "official documents" may utterly refute Dr. Stevenson's statements. say, we know from personal experience-

of similar conclusiveness.

Dr. Stevenson concludes his article: If Prof. Bartholow, in his investigations as to the causes of "denutrition," would institute a search iong the archives of Northern prisons, in which more Confederates died, reintively, than did Federals in Southern prisons, he might ascertain more conclusively whether "wheat brend and Irish potatoes" are more destructive to life that "unbolted corn-mest and bacon."

This is absolutely and glaringly false.

Confederates died relatively" than Union prisoners. The statistics of the war show that there were 188,145 Union soldiers captured by the rebels during the war. Of these the War Department has knowledge of the deaths of 36,401. It has reason to suppose, however, that fully double that of deaths in robel prisons is exceedingly imperfect, and possibly does not comprise I trust you will do us the justice we ask. half the number. One of the estimates of Education" for the friends of veterans. | ment ration. We have a distinct recollec- from the Department places the number of deaths at 71,000, which would be over 37 On the other hand, the Union troops cap-

tured 476,169 rebels. These were disposed

Died in prison	. 26,77
Paroled	248,50
Exchanged	
Released	
Escaped	
Entisted in U. S. service	. 5,4
Unaccounted for	., 3,0

That is, only 26,774 died out of a total of 476,169 captured. This is less than seven per cent, of the total number captured, against 37 per cent, of the Union soldiers who died in rebel hands.

WHAT liars those soldier-haters be! They are all the time protesting that "they want every deserving soldier to have a pension," yet they constantly single out for attack as deserving soldiers as marched under the flag. They pretend to "want a just and equitable pension law," but there has never been a law proposed by anyone which did not meet With their bitter denunciation the moment that it seemed to have the slightest chance of success. When the Disability Bill had the dependent clause in it, they were terribly grieved "that a man who had done honorable service in the Union army should be compelled to prove himself a pauper before he could enjoy his well-earned stipend." President Cleveland was sure that the clause would convert the whole body of surviving soldiers into a mass of wilful perjurers. When the dependent so would increase the discusse of the bowels from | clause was stricken out then they were out raged that millionaires-whom they represented as common among the old soldierswould get as much as the more-deserving poor man, who hadn't a cent, and needed a pension to save himself from the poorhouse.

BRITISH official reports say that for the first quarter of this year the exports of woolen yarns to this country were only 70,-700 pounds, against 113,800 pounds for the same period of last year. During the same period the exports of other woolens fell from 1,471,400 yards to 1,160,100; of worsted goods from 16,954,300 yards to 7,236,300, and of carpets from 415,600 yards to 232,700. country. Then the fifth of the camp, arising from The total value of these classes of goods exported to this country during the first three months of 1890 was \$6,548,180; for the same period this year but \$3,672,305, showing that during that time alone \$2,875,875 which had formerly gone abroad had been kept at home and paid out to our own workingmen, me chanics and farmers. It would seem that this statement alone is sufficient to prove the wisdom of Protection. A policy which on only three classes of articles brings nearly own people must certainly be a wise one.

WHATEVER the outcome of the Charleston's chase after the Itata may be, we have done our whole duty as an honorable neutral. A small fraction of the energy we have shown to preserve our neutrality, would have stopt the Alabama, and protected our merchant marine from the ravages of that pirate. The difference is that England wanted the Alabama to get to sea, and do exactly as she did. The profits to English vessel owners were probable 100 times what she had to pay for the "Alabama awards."

THE three months' subscribers to THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE will get the continuation of Lieut, ". Dix Bolles's wonderful "Experiences and Adventures in Distant Lands," the best series of the kind ever published. They are strictly true. Their author is an officer in the United States Navy, a man of the highest character and courage, with a | City of New York. passion for adventure.

An interesting letter from South Africa appears in this week's paper. It was written by THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE'S special correspondent in that far-off land of diamonds, gold mines, ostrich feathers, Kaffirs, and Boer THAT RESOLUTION.

We have received the following letter: THE KANSAS REFORM PRESS ASSOCIATION. OFFICE OF SECRETARY TREASURER,

TOPERA, KAN., May 13, 1891. EDITOR NATIONAL TRIBUNE: I see that you are among those who have been duped by the forged resolution relating to the old soldiers. I cannot eracy, reported to the rebel War Departbelieve that you would willingly lend your influence to the advancement of the hellish scheme contemplated by the conspirators in this case, unless you have been deceived as to the facts. It has been a fact so notorious to all in this State that the Republican politicians have endeavored to use the Grand Army, contrary to its laws, for the advancement of its political interests; that the scheme called out a severe rebuke from the Department Commander at the recent Encasapment. Instead of sustaining him in his efforts to preserve the Order by a strict adherence to its principles, every Republican paper in the State has had nothing but censure and abuse for this plain and unos tentatious performance of official duty.

But, with respect to the resolution, I send you herewith such testimony as I think will satisfy you that it is a forgery. Mr. Bradley is a Republican and reporter for a Republican paper, the Hutchiuson News, and Mr. Severance and several other witnesses are Republicans.

I was myself a soldier, as was also the mover of the soldier-resolution that was adopted, and there are a number of other soldiers who are members of the Reform Press Association. Does it seem reasonable to you that we would stultify ourselves by the adoption of such a resolution? But, aside from the fact of our being soldiers, does it look reasonable that, as a matter of policy, we would indorse such a resolution in an open meeting, and We could fill this paper with other citations | in a State that numbers over 100,000 soldiers in its population. The absurdity of the thought should be a sufficient refutation of the infamous libel. It is a forgery pure and simple, invented and published for the sole purpose of exciting the prejudice of soldiers against our association. The number of affidavits of the best citizens of Hutchinson, irrespective of party, could be quadrupled, if necesssary, to prove the forgery. What must be thought of a party that will resort to such methods? Is it not about time that we have a change? When forgery and perjury are called into service in order to perpetuate political power, what guarantee have we of the purposes which this power will be made | of common sense. Those of them who have It is not for an instant true that "more | to serve? Is this the condition we fought to sus-

Now, my dear sir, as you have been deceived in this matter, and have done us the injustice of giving publicity to the forgery, I ask you, in justice and in behalf of the soidiers who are members of the Reform Press Association, to give equal publicity to the facts. I desire also to assure you that the surviving veterans of the late war have no more earnest or conscientious advocates of their rights than this same Reform Press Association. We demand a service pension, and that the loss to soldiers in number actually did die, because its records | consequence of their payment in depreciated currency be made good. This is our platform, and no platform of any party has ever demanded as much.

S. McLallin, Yours truly, Secretary.

Advocate, published at Topeka, and which devotes two pages to affidavits and other denials of the passage of the resoluution. It is insisted that instead, the following resolution was adopted:

Ecselved, That we pledge ourselves to the support of every measure that shall tend to render justice to the old soldiers by way of service pensions, and making the money in which they were paid while in the service equal to that which was paid to the bondholder, independent of party affillation, as we fully believe legislation relating to soldiers should be effected independently of polities, and we condemn any and all movements of old soldiers as a political organization,

The affidavits to this effect are by S. Mc-Lallin, Jesse Williams, editor of the Alliance Herald ; Leslie J. Purcell, editor of the Free Lance; D. T. Armstrong; W. L. Brown, editor of the Kingman Journal; A. C. Pattee, editor of the Salina Union, formerly of Co. D. 139th Ind.; Warren Foster, editor of the Alliance Gazette; J. D. Weiner, Will Hudson, J. B. Dane, J. T. Bostick, S. A. Willoughby, and E. W. Jordan, farmers; J. L. Brady, reporter of the Hutchinson News; R. J. Connell, lawyer, and John Severance, Mayor of Hutchinson, Senator A. W. Peffer makes a statement that he was present and heard the resolution read, which was the one given above, and not that published in the Interior Herald. There is also a statement to the same effect by Comrades W. B. Holmes, 5th Cal.; Robert Laughlin, 120th Ind.; D. Shaw, 2d Kan. H. A.; F. D. Hornbaker, 145th Ind.; Daniel Giherson, 49th Ill.; O. S. Coffin, General Staff, U. S. Vols.; Minor Griffin, 113th Ohio; T. J. Pugh, 7th Ind., and R. Wolf,

This is certainly a strong array of proof, and would be entirely convincing were it not for the positiveness and high standing of the witnesses on the other side. We shall not attempt to decide the matter, but shall leave it to the judgment of the Kansas comrades, who are more fully acquainted with the

parties on both sides of the controversy. We are sincerely glad that the Reform editors so indignantly repudiate the first resolution and support the second, which is in the direction of justice to the veterans. We want and need all the friends that we can get, and sympathy and help from the Reform press of Kansas will be more than

As to Mr. McLallin's questions, we will bitter fight against the pension system through say that we are as much opposed as he or the Summer and until Congress meets. The any man can be to any attempt to use best way to meet them is by raising everywhere the Grand Army of the Republic for politi- | clubs for THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE. Let cal purposes, whether by Republicans, Demo- it have a circulation equal to that of all their crats or Alliance men. We also frankly papers, and so meet them on equal grounds. admit that we were at first incredulous that any party in Kansas, or anywhere outside of the rebel States, could be guilty of the egregious folly of offering such a wanton insult to the old soldiers as was contained in the resolution first published. But the proof furnished seemed conclusive, and in these days of reckless defamation of the soldiers we are getting into a frame of mind not to be surprised at any outburst of malignancy | ing States against men whose only offense is that they did their duty heroically and self-sacrificingly in the dark days of the Nation's mortal danger.

The three months' subscribers to THE NA-TIONAL TRIBUNE will get our great series of articles on "Christian Work," by the following eminent authors, each a leading man in

ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH, Cardinal Gibbons, Archbishop of Baltimore, METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, Bishop John P. Newman.

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH, Right Reverend Leighton Coleman, S. T. D., LL.D. Bishop of Delaware, PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Rev. Dr. H. M.

McCracken, Chancellor of the University of the

UNITARIAN CHURCH, Rev. Edward Ever-

ette Hale, the distinguished author. EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN CHURCH, Prof. E. J. Wolff, of the Gettysburg Seminary. CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, Rev. J. N. Whiton, of the Trinity Church, New York City, BAPTIST CHURCH, Robert S. McArthur, D.

D., Pastor Calvary Baptist Church, New York

THE PRESIDENT'S SOUTHERN TRIP. Unquestionably the tour of the President through the South did a great deal of good. this will amount to a revolution of sentiment in any considerable number of people in that section. The Southerners have dwelt too long in the atmosphere of bitter Unreason to change their habits of thought at once for any cause. But the President's admirable speeches will be a powerful addiintegrate the rock-bound fortress of prejudice, sectionalism, and old fogyism in which

To the portion which allow themselves to reason, the President's fitly-spoken words were seeds falling in fertile ground, to germinate and bear rich fruit. There was no partisanship in what he said. It was everywhere an expression of the best and highest Americanism-a genuine desire for the greatest good of the whole country, and the enunciation of a policy which must appeal to their patriotism and common sense as the best and most practical way of securing the ends which they, in common with all Americans, must desire. So long accustomed to having their mental vision obscured by appeals to their passions and prejudices, it must have been a startling revelation to ery many of them to have the converse of their life-long belief laid down before them in a masterly way, and the inexorable logic any disposition to reason clearly must be doing a great deal of it since they listened to the President's words.

Comrades, show yourself as earnest in defending your rights as the soldier-haters are in attacking you. The first step should be to get up clubs for THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE.

Some men who have probably failed to get employment in writing pension-hating articles, have adopted more direct methods of robbing the old soldiers. They have Accompanying this letter is a copy of the formed a gang which infests the neighborwaylays-sometimes murders-veterans who may be out late at night or become intoxicated in any of the saloous of the neighborhood. The object is to get their pensionmoney. A veteran named Aulfuss was recently killed by them in resisting robbery. The New York Herald should find them out by all means, and add them to its editorial

Hustle around, comrades, and get up a club of three months' subscribers to THE NA-TIONAL TRIBUNE. This is the best way to spread the truth and counteract the lies of

COMMANDER EATON, of the Department of Michigan, G.A.R., has by tactful lobbying succeeded in getting the Michigan House of Representatives to reconsider its action and pass the bill appropriating \$30,000 to help entertain the National Encampment at Detroit. The vote stood 70 to 26, or three more than the required two-thirds to pass bills appropriating money. The bill now goes to the Senate, which will undoubtedly pass it. It is believed that Gov. Winans will veto it, but there are votes enough to pass it over his veto. This will relieve the State of much discredit.

Remember that we give one extra copy free to | baby fell down stairs. everyone who gets us up a club of 10 for three months, at 25 cents each.

Ir must be admitted by all that Senator Wm. B. Allison, of Iowa, knows much more about the condition of the Treasury than all the pension-hating editors in the country. His long experience as Chairman of the Senate Committee on Appropriations implies this without further argument. Therefore, the following statement by him is a sufficient refutation of bosh about a "bankrupt Treas-

There will still be a surplus on the first day of uly next of about \$35,000,000, not including the fractional silver, which, if added, will make \$50,-00,000 available on the first of July. This will be sufficient, with the then current revenues, to provide for current expenses and redoem the \$51,000,-600 of outstanding 455 per cent, bonds as rapidly as they will come in for redemption. The current revenues will be sufficient afterward to meet current expenditures of the next fiscal year.

The soldier-haters are going to keep up their

UNDER the able administration of Commander-in-Chief Webb the splendid growth of the Sons of Veterans is steadily maintained. His last General Order, dated May 4, shows that since March 28, applications for charters for 77 new Camps, with 1,609 members, have been received and approved. These were distributed through the follow-

Iowa	9	Washington	
Kentucky	1	Massachusetts	
Indiana			
Minnesota		South Dakota Nebraska Oblo	
Kansas			
Vermont			
New York	7		
California			
Colorado			
This is a splending	1	showing for less ti	

two months, and the general distribution of the new Camps shows that the growth is not confined to any section.

SIGNOR Rudini crawls out of the small end of the diplomatic horn, and not at all gracefully, by the announcement to the Italian Parliament that "exaggerated importance ought not to be given to the New Orleans affair." How much better he would have appeared if he had started in this way. | very glad to do it."

It is very easy to get up a club of 10 for THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE among those cheap at 25 cents for three months.

secure its maintenance is to begin the fight now, when the pension-haters are doing their utmost We are not sanguine enough to imagine that | to poison the public mind. Get up everywhere clubs for THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE.

TRIBUNETS. Memory of Ambian Nights, just think of it! An Algerian by the resonantly Oriental name of Ameer Ben Ali has been indicted in New York for murdering a poor street-walker in order to rob her of her few cents which she tion to the forces which are working to dis- had gotten by sinful ways. Allah, ill Allah, how the followers of the Prophet have come down. The fellow's ancestors were probably among the leading pirates of the Mediterthe Southerners have so long ensconced ranean in the early part of the century, before Bainbridge, Decatur, and other gallant American blue-jackets knocked the pirate business six ways for Sunday. The murderer's "other name" is "Frenchy No. 1."

UNDOUBTEDLY CRACKED.

We wish to contest the will," said the heirs Mrs. McKerchin, "on the ground that the testator was of unsound mind." "What evidence have you to support this

plea?" asked the lawyer. "Well, for one thing, she had a habit of thinking, about three times a month, that the end of the world was at hand, and would don a

ing to be caught up into the sky." "I am afraid that will hardly suffice." "But, 'Squire, you just ought to have heard her singing the night before she added a codicil to the will bequeathing \$10,000 to her son-inlaw. She"---

" Did she do that?" "Yes, and "---

oubtedly a raving maniac!" POOR AND PROUD. Philanthropist (trying to work the editor)-

"I will take the case! The woman was un-

For the past two days I have been collecting the sum will soon be subscribed. contributions from the charitable for a poor but refined gentleman who is too proud to ask sid, and yet will starve if he does not receive it. My efforts have been quite successful, and

The Editor (briskly)-Hi! I did not know I had so many friends. Where have you stored Pension Agent at New York City, was arrested on the plunder? Just as seen as I can borrow a Friday morning. May 15, at the International horse and wagon, I'll drive around and get it.

A FRAUD.

"But, elder," whispered a deacon, hearsely, a boy has jest brought word that there's an Eastern capitalist in town lookin' over the corner lots with a view to purchasin' to-morrow,

watch chains?"

"The boy says that's him sure." "Brethren, set down! I saw that man over at Prairie City yesterday. He hain't a capital-

ist; he's a corn doctor. Set down!" A REMARKABLE ECHO. Proprietor Mountain Resort (showing visiors around .- At this point, ladies and gentle-

men, can be heard a most remarkable echo.

(Shouting) Hello! (a pause) Hello! Hello! Why don't you answer? The Echo (his first day in the business)-Excuse me, boss, but jest as I went to yell a loodle-bug flew half way down my throat. He's

dear down now. Go on with the performance.

CUT AND DRIED. Miss Maud Brisk-Mamma, Mr. Scriber, the editor of the Literary Harpoon, has just made me a written offer of marriage.

Mrs. Brisk-He is a nice young man, daughter. What will be your answer? Maud-I shall beg to decline. He is too ousiness-like, Mamma. After he had requested an early answer, he added: "Write briefly, to he point, and upon but one side of the paper. Sign your full name, not necessarily for pub-

lication, but as a guarantee of good faith, and inclose a stamp if you desire a reply." Mamma, a man like that would calmly smoke while the

THE SILVER LINING. "Yes," said the visitor in the salmon canning establishment, "this is truly a wonderful business; but it looks as if there was danger that

"Occasionally," answered the Superintendent: "but it isn't as bad as it might be. You see, a Chinaman cooks up yellow till to save your life you can't tell him from salmon."

THE old legal adage has it that a "man who nanages his own case has a fool for a client." Samuel J. Tilden was an exceedingly able man, but he couldn't draw his own will. Two New York Judges have decided that it means one thing, and two others are of the opinion that it means something entirely different,

Baston Beacon: An enterprising though irreverent Nevada undertaker has adopted as his business motto: "You kick the bucket; we do he rest. P. S.-For spot cash only, however."

The three months' subscribers to THE NA-TIONAL TRIBUNE will get the only full and securate report of the proceedings of the great Silver Anniversary National Encompment published in any paper. This alone is worth the price of the paper for three months.

PERSONAL.

A statue of Gen. John F. Hartranft is to be uncailed at Norristown, Pa., on June 6. One brigade f Pennsylvania State militia and parts of two ther brigades will be present on the occasion. Gen. James W. Latta will be the chief orator. John H. Lambert, and his wife, of Geneseo, Ill.,

have made their share of sacrifices for their country. Comrade Lambert and his step-son, Capt. John L. Steel e, served in the 26th Iowa, the latter dying of woun da received in battle. George Steele another step-son, and Wns. Emerson, a son-inlaw, served in the 14th Iowa. John Hermes, a sonin-law, served in the 84th Ill., and two sons, John and William Lambert, served in the 4th Ill. Cav., making seven of the family that were enrolled in the defense of their country. Col. Mile Smith, commander of the 25th Iowa, on learning that Mr. Lambert, who is 75 years old, was not receiving a pension adequate to his needs, wrote the old veteran that "if good and faithful service for the Government entitles a man to a pension, you should have it, and it should be large enough for the support of yourself and wife. She is entitled to be cared for the balance of her life for the sacrifices she made for her country. Any mother that could send to the defense of the country such a son as Capt, Jack Steele is entitled to all the comforts and luxuries of life. A truer and braver man never lived than Capt. Jack Steule. His loss should entitle both of you to the comforts of life, and in addition to that your own service as Ordnance-Sergeant entitles you to favorable consideration from the Government. I have not forgotten the service. and if there is anything in good, faithful, loyal service to the Government in its time of need it. hould count in your favor, and if there is anything

George Ben Johnston, grand-nephew of Gen. Joseph E. Johnston, has presented to the Ladies' Hollywood Memorial Association a saddle formerly it in the Mexican war, and a third time at the battle | a wife and five children.

The way to defend the pension system and of Seven Pines. It will be placed in the Davis mansion as suon as that house is made ready for the reception of Confederate relies, for which purpose it has been given by the city of Richmond, Va.

> Hon, Charles W. Pavey, Auditor of the State of lilinois, has contributed \$25 toward building a Grand Army temple at Decatur, Ill. In his letter to Maj. Frank L. Hays, of the Building Committee, Comrade Pavey says: "I am now biessed with five children; our entire family subroken, thanks to the Giver of all good. I want to place for each one of them in this building \$5, so that in the future, after I have received my final muster-out, they may feel that they have an additional interest in this grand Memorial Hall." Comrade Pavey was a cond Licutement in the 18th lil.

Michael J. Rogan, a veteran of the late war, has failed in his attempt to seenre reinstalement as an employe of the Department of Public Works in New York City. Judge Lawrence denied his application for a mandamus to compel the Commisoner of Public Works to reinstate him. His was a painter, and was discharged without cause being asigned. Judge Lawrence says "it is not common sense to assert that after a veteran has been oneployed in manual occupation he must have continued occupation thereafter for the term of his natural life, if he is employed by a municipal corporation,"

John W. Howard, an old veteran of the late war, has recently made a remarkable claim to valuable land in the heart of the city of Milwankine, Wis. Comrade Howard says he has had surveyed and patented Government land in Milwaukee that the wisest real-estate men and shrewdest lawvers knew nothing about, and that there will shortly be startling revelations. The papers of survey and or patent have been sent to Washington. It is long white robe, mount the roof of the chicken- said that the land comprises about 500 acres that house and sing hallelujah like mad while wait- | had never been surveyed previously. The property that Comrado Howard claims is some of the most valuable in Milwankee, and is worth fully

Mrs. Elizabeth B. Custer, wife of Gen. Custer, will shortly sail for Europe, where she will remain until Autumn, spending most of her time in London and vieinity.

The lot for the new home, for Mrs. Jesse Benton. Framont, widow of Gen. John C. Fremont, which is to be given her by the citizens of California, has been purchased, about two miles from the center of Los Angeles, and work on a small house has been begun thereon. The presentation has not yet been mule, however, and about \$2,000 is still to be raised in order to complete the payment. It is thought

A handsome monument is being erected at the Jackson (Miss.) Cemetery by Capt. Whitehead, over the grave of the late Maj. George C. McKee, lith III. It will be a shaft 15 feet high, upon one side of which is engraved the badge of the Grand Army of the Republic.

Rudolph F. Sigel, a son of Gen. Franz Sigel, ex-Hotel in New York, and committed to the Bloomngdate Insane Asylum on a commitment signed by Judge Fitzammons. Young Sigel is 33 years. old, and for some weeks has been working very "Bretheren, set down!" said the Rev. Mr. hard at his profession, he being an Assistant En-Harps, of Boomopolis charge, as the congregation of Boomopolis charge, a Wednesday, May 12, left his home and came to the hotel, and remained there until arrested. He regines that there is a conspiracy among his friends to have him placed in an insure ascimus, and he also thinks that his family physician has given him 50 grains of strychnine, with the inten-"Big fat man with pink whiskers and two tion of killing him. Signi's condition is not slarming, and physicians think his confinement for two or three months will effect a cure.

Mr. J. Watts Kearny, of New York City, visited his Summer home at Kearny, N. J., recently, and found that since the death of his watchman, which occurred a short time ago, the house had been entered and ransacked by thieves. Mr. Kearny could not tell what had been taken, but found everything in disorder, and Mrs. Kenrny will have to make an inventory before the extent of the loss is known. The house was built by Gen, Phil Kearny before the war, and was modeled after a French eastle. It stands back on a hill overlooking the Passaic River, and is hidden by a dense grave of trees, The house is landsomely furnished throughout, and the walls are hung with expensive pictures, but the family silver and other portable articles are safe in Mr. Kenrny's New York home.

MUSTERED OUT.

JANEWAY .- At Columbus, O., April 28, of conestion and lung trouble, Samuel Janeway, Co. H. 95th Ohio, aged 54. He served three years, and was continuously with the regiment, but was ever a well man after the battle at Guntown, Miss., June 10, 1861. He was buried under the uspices of J. C. McCoy Post, I. Columbus. Thirtytwo members of his old regiment were present. CLAYTON - At Westerville, O., April 14, Stephen Clayton, 76th Ohio, aged 63. He was a member of he G.A.R., and was buried under the auspices of

James Price Post, 50; WHALLAMS - At Westerville, O., May 9, of dropsy, Charles W. Williams, 185th Ohio, aged 53. He served during the latter part of the war, and was only in the service five months. He was a memper of James Price Post, 50, and his remains were interred by that Post.

HALL .- At Westerville, O., recently, of apople ic paralysis, Edwin L. Hall, Lientenant Co. B. Ist Ohio Cav., aged 52. He was a member of James Price Post, 50, and his remains were buried at Zanesville, O., under the anapices of Hazlett Post BEDELL,-At Soldiers and Sallors' Home, Grand Island, Neb., of nervous prostration, Ezra M. Befell, Co. H, 147th N. Y., aged 48. He was a mem terred in the G.A.R. cemetery. He leaves a wife and four children. one of those Chinese workmen might fall into ROBBETTSON.-At Monticello, Ill., recently, Geo. B. Robertson, 39th Hil., and 2d Hil. Cav., aged 65. a cooking-vat. Do such accidents ever hap-

He was a member of Franklin Post, 256, and his cains were buried by that Post, McGUFFIN.-At Illiopolis, Bt., May 4, John H. McGuffin, 16th fill Cav., aged 47. He was a mem-ALLEN.-At Greenville, Dl., March 21, William A. Ailen, Assistant Surgeon, 9th N. Y. He was a member of Coiley Post, 301, and he had been for many years a successful practicing physician GARRISON.-At Monticello, Ill., recently, Leroy

Franklin Post, 25th

hew Barker, Co. G. 10th Iowa,

arrison, 43d Ind. His remains were interred by

BARKER.-Near Sandwille, Iowa, April 10, Jo

NICHOLS -- At Coquille, Ore., March 25, Titus N. chois, let Pa. Bucktails, On Sept. 4, 1861, he re-enlisted in Co. G. 16th Pa. His regiment was attached to the Army of Virginia, under Gen, Banks, and did duty mostly in the Shenandoah Bluff, and Front Royal. At the battle of Cedar Mountain he was taken prisoner on Aug. 9, 1862 taken to Libby Prison, and thence to Belle Island where he remained until he was exchanged in cember following. He traveled all over the West, and when lost in the mountains in one of his trips he was forced to kill and eat one of his burros. He was a firm believer in spiritualism. He was a member of Banden Post, and that Post passed appropriate resolutions on his de-FLEMING.-in Girard Township, Pa., May 4, of eumonia, William D. Fleming, 82d Pa., aged In 1838, 7 he fought in what was called the patriot war with Camada, which was of short dution; next be enlisted to fight the Indians in lorida, where he served until the Indians were abdued, and after that he volunteered in the Mexican war, and served until peace was declared, After serving a short time in the war of the rereceived at the battle of Bull Run. He recovered from his wounds, and in about a year enlisted in the navy and served on the gunboat fronsides until the close of the rebellion. GALVIN .- At Soldiers and Sailors' Home, Grand

were interred at the Home Cemetery by his com-BRADLEY.-At La Grange, Ot, of disease contracted in the service, James H. Bradley, Co. F. 35d Wis., aged 61. He served through the war. He was a member of Hastings Post, 207, and he was buried under the anspices of that Post. He leaves wife and one daughter

Island, Neb., April 11, of paralysis, Miebnei Gal-vin, Co. B. 3d N. Y. L. A., aged 44. His remains

BECKWIER.—At North Loup, Neb., recently, Joseph D. Beckwith, Co. E. 2d Vt. He was a member of Lombard Post, 7, and that Post passed suitable solutions on his death. He leaves a family Pouriss.-At Parker's Landing, Pa., April 4, from a complication of diseases, resulting from a wound received at the battle of Petersburg, Va., in fune, 1864, Augustus T. Poutins, Sergeant, Co. B. 130th Pa. He was buried by Post 75 and the L Oc VERNON,-At Sheffleld, Iowa, Fels. 7, of disease

intracted while in the service, John Vernon, Co. B. 1st battallen, Ekh U. S., aged 46. Comrade Verion served three years in the above organization, and was one of 16 men picked out of the battalion to do duty at Gen. Sherman's Headquarters in t Louis in 1866. His remains were interred by dulligan Post, 102, of which he was a member, He leaves a wife. WILLIAMS. - At Cedar Rapids, Iowa, April 29, Owen Williams, 2d Ohio, aged 74. He was a ma-

tive of Wales, but came to this country in his youth. He was a member of Post 235, Department of lows. HARRISON -At Cedar Rapids, Iowa, April 13, Benjamin Harrison, Co. F. Ist Cal., aged 54. Comrade Harrison also served a year in the 2d U.S. He was a member of McPherson Post, 3, Department of kinko.

SONGER.-Near Knox City, Mo., April 25, of ingrippe, John A. Songer, 13th Ind. battery. Cisson.—At Orion, Ill., April 2, of pacaeronia, William Cisson, Co. E. 18th Ill., aged 68. He was a member of Triga Post, under whose auspices the SAFFELL-At North Georgetown, O., recently,

can do for you to assist you at any time I shall be of cancerous tumor of the bowels, Frank Saffeit, 12th Ohio Cav., aged 44. He was a member of John Bartges Post, 561. He was elected Quartermaster as its organization, and so well did he perform all his owned by Gen. Joseph E. Johnston. It went with Post Commander, which office he held at time of immediately around you. The paper is very him through two wars. Twice he was shot out of his death. He was buried by the Post, lie leaves